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Security Council

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Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, on Monday, 15 April 2013, the Security Council will hold a briefing entitled "Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes", under the presidency of Rwanda. In order to steer the debate, Rwanda has prepared the attached concept note (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Eugène-Richard **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for a briefing in the Security Council: Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes Monday, 15 April 2013

I. Introduction

1. On Monday, 15 April 2013, Rwanda will organize a Security Council briefing entitled "Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes".

II. Context

2. According to the *Highlights of Security Council Practice 2012* prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs,[1] the Council held, in 2012, 90 meetings on African issues, which accounts for 68 per cent of the Council agenda. This percentage was exactly the same for the year 2011.

3. The conflicts come at a huge human and financial cost to Africa and the international community as a whole. Thousands of innocent civilians are killed every year, especially women and children; millions become refugees or are internally displaced, and infrastructure and economies are destroyed. Moreover, the social fabric within a society is broken, with long-term consequences for families, communities and nations. The burden on United Nations peacekeeping operations continues to grow; during its first 40 years, the Security Council established only 1 peacekeeping operation in Africa, the United Nations Operation in the Congo in 1960, in contrast to the period 1989 to 2011, in which 25 operations were mandated in Africa.

4. None of these conflicts is the result of an unavoidable clash between civilizations or cultures. Indeed, all African conflicts occur according to a similar pattern and have deep-rooted causes, such as the legacy of colonialism; nationality and identity; ethnic tensions and discrimination; lack of rule of law; violations of human rights; political exclusion; corruption and bad governance; foreign interference; poverty and youth unemployment. Therefore, preventing conflicts is possible, provided that all relevant stakeholders take appropriate responsibility.

5. The Secretary-General wrote in his 2001 report on prevention of armed conflicts (S/2001/574): "We have an obligation to the victims of violence in Rwanda and elsewhere to take seriously this challenge of prevention. I have pledged to move the United Nations from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention." More than a decade later however, too little has been done to move from the day-to-day management of conflicts towards proactively building the capacity of societies to develop their own culture of conflict prevention, through skills, mechanisms and institutions for resolving disputes and addressing the root causes of conflicts.

[1] www.un.org/en/sc/inc/pages/pdf/highlights/2012.pdf.

III. Scope of the briefing

6. The 1997 report of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict grouped conflict prevention in two categories: operational prevention and structural prevention. "Operational prevention" refers to immediate instruments used to prevent an imminent outbreak of conflict (i.e. preventive diplomacy, early-warning systems, sanctions) while "structural prevention" addresses the underlying political and/or socioeconomic causes of conflicts. A third category, "systemic prevention", was also identified. It refers to global challenges that can have a multiplier effect with respect to conflicts (i.e. climate change, terrorism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal financial flows).

7. This briefing will focus on the structural prevention of conflicts and on how Member States and their civil societies can work together to address deep-rooted conflict by equipping themselves with new transformative skills, mechanisms and institutions for preventing violence and resolving disputes, as it intends to foster an exchange of views on lessons learned in addressing political and socioeconomic causes of conflict through proactive, non-violent and inclusive processes.

IV. Background

8. The Secretary-General, in his 1992 report entitled "An agenda for peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), outlined conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy within the United Nations. He noted, in his report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (A/52/871-S/1998/318), that, although the United Nations was intended to deal with inter-State conflicts, it increasingly faced more intra-State conflicts, which constitute a large majority of the conflicts in Africa. The Secretary-General identified several sources of conflict in Africa, notably historical legacies, internal and external factors, and economic motives. He went on to propose concrete recommendations for how to address these root causes of conflict at the stages of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

9. On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, an Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa was established in January 2002, which was mandated to come up with recommendations regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. Eleven years after its creation, the Working Group needs a new impetus, aimed at ensuring that the work of the Group has a concrete impact on the prevention role of the Security Council.

10. At the same time, the African Union in 2002 adopted a peace and security architecture, the main components of which are the Peace and Security Council, the Continental Early Warning System and the Panel of the Wise. In 10 years of existence, the Peace and Security Council has played a central role in the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace and security on the continent and has become a credible institution vis-à-vis the Security Council.

11. The African Union also established, in 2003, an African Peer Review Mechanism, in the framework of the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The Mechanism reviews best practices in Africa, with a view to sharing experiences in democracy, political and economic governance. The ultimate objective of the Mechanism is to foster the adoption of policies, standards

and practices that lead to economic growth and political stability, thus addressing the root causes of conflict on the continent.

12. In 2005, the African Union adopted a post-conflict reconstruction and development policy, which testifies to the African Union's commitment to invest in post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction. On 30 January 2007, the African Union Summit adopted the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, which came into force on 15 February 2012. This Charter is an additional tool for addressing the root causes of conflict in Africa, as it provides for specific commitments by member States, including on democracy, the rule of law and human rights, as well as sanctions against contravening member States.

V. Proposed issues to be discussed

13. Against this backdrop, the Security Council should consider the following issues:

- Role of national Governments and civil society in addressing the root causes of conflict, including challenges and recommendations on the way forward. Particular attention should be paid to best practices and lessons learned among African States in preventing conflict, with a focus on home-grown solutions.
- The effectiveness of national infrastructures for peace as a home-grown solution for strengthening indigenous capacities for conflict prevention.
- Preventive measures and strategic initiatives to mitigate and forestall the resurgence of violent conflict in post-conflict and transitional contexts.
- Collaboration and partnerships among the United Nations and regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations in detecting conflict drivers and defining modalities to address them before they lead to violent conflicts.
- Role and challenges of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa in launching concrete initiatives in conflict prevention, including through follow-up mechanisms to the annual United Nations Security Council-African Union Peace and Security Council dialogue.
- Assessing the effectiveness of the African Union Peace and Security Architecture in Africa, particularly the Continental Early Warning System and the Panel of the Wise, with a view to enhancing African conflict prevention capabilities.
- Role and challenges of the African Peer Review Mechanism, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and other African Union instruments in preventing conflicts in Africa.

VI. Format and outcome

14. The meeting, to be held at the ministerial level, will be a briefing. The Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union (Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia) will be the main briefers. The expected outcome document is a presidential statement.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of February 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 26 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 February 2013	1345	A number of explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1840	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards the Lebanese Army Ra's al-Naqurah position.
9 February 2013	1050	An Israeli enemy bulldozer erected an earthen berm near the Ruwaysat al-Alam position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1345	As men at the Lebanese Army Ra's al-Naqurah position were cleaning pillboxes and trenches, an Israeli enemy patrol approached and its members directed curses and obscene language towards the personnel of the aforementioned position.
14 February 2013	1120 1800	Explosions, intermittent firing from light and medium weapons and the movement of vehicles were heard in the occupied Shab'a Farms, while helicopters circled overhead.
17 February 2013	2315	An Israeli enemy Defender 4x4 vehicle fitted with a pole on which a camera was mounted appeared opposite Tallat Wazzani and photographed Lebanese territory. It left at 0845 hours on 18 February 2013.
18 February 2013	1110	Two Merkava tanks and a D9 bulldozer were moved from the Israeli enemy Ruwaysat al-Alam position on the unpaved road alongside the withdrawal line and positioned close to the OP3 position of the Indian unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).
19 February 2013	1300	Three Israeli enemy tanks were positioned behind the earthen berms and on the unpaved road alongside the withdrawal line opposite the UNIFIL Indian unit OP3 position in Saddanah. A number of enemy personnel got of out them and took up combat positions both in the tanks and around the berms. The tanks directed their heavy and medium weapons (cannons and 12.7 mm machine guns) towards members of a patrol from the aforementioned unit.
26 February 2013	1010	Three Israeli enemy Hummer vehicles and a Merkava tank appeared opposite Wazzani and 10 men with police dogs crossed the technical fence and placed some 10 stakes 20 metres away from the bank of the Wazzani river. The cannon of the tank was directed towards Lebanese territory. They left at 1330 hours.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 February 2013	0205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0435 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 February 2013	0210	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0400 hours over Naqurah.
	0810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1420	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2205 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
3 February 2013	0810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1550 hours over the sea off Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1657	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the sea west of Shikka and then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1955 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
	2200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 February 2013	0540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over all regions of the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and is suburbs, the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and is suburbs before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1105 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1600 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
5 February 2013	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, before leaving at 1320 hours over Rumaysh.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1610	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 February 2013	0938	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0950 hours.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 February 2013	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Rumaysh.
	1510	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the sea off Shikka and Jubayl and then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1755 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1755	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1940 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Hirmil, Al-Arz (the Cedars) and the South before leaving at 0135 hours on 8 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2130 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0115 hours on 8 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 February 2013	0650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0850 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Iqlim al-Kharrub then over Beirut and Jubayl before leaving at 1545 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek then over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1940 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1005 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over Shikka and Tripoli then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It headed north before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea off Tripoli towards Turkey.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek then over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 February 2013	0505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
10 February 2013	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
11 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over the South before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
12 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1220	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1345 hours over Naqurah.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1525 hours over Rumaysh.
	1540	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1945 hours over Naqurah.
	1650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2005 hours over Rumaysh.
	2025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2105 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 February 2013	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0645 hours on 14 February over Rumaysh.
	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Rumaysh.
	1520	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 February 2013	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 2125 hours over Rumaysh.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0720 hours on 15 February over Naqurah.
15 February 2013	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1215 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Aytarun.
16 February 2013	0855	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Yarun.
17 February 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0630 hours on 18 February over Rumaysh.
18 February 2013	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 February 2013	0110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0315 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0305 hours on 20 February over Kafr Killa.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0545 hours on 20 February over Aytarun.
20 February 2013	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1225 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Tripoli towards Turkey.
	1245	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1315 hours over Naqurah.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2330 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0120 hours on 21 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 February 2013	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0945	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1645	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms and leaving at 1800 hours into occupied territory.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1400 hours on 22 February over Kafr Killa.
22 February 2013	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1845 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1750	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1945 hours over Naqurah.
	1915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2120 hours over Naqurah.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0800 hours on 23 February over Rumaysh.
23 February 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1545 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1605	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1740 hours over Rumaysh.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2310 hours over Rumaysh.
	2310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0230 hours on 24 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1520 hours on 24 February over Rumaysh.
24 February 2013	0230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0455 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1735 hours over Naqurah.
25 February 2013	0625	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0720 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Naqurah.
	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1325 hours on 26 February over Kafr Killa.
26 February 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 0330 hours on 27 February over Naqurah.
	1310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	1625	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling the South before leaving at 1645 hours.
27 February 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Rashayya, Hasbayya, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1555 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 February 2013	0240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1640 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Ba'abda and Aliyah before leaving at 0345 hours on 1 March over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations A/ES-10/586–S/2013/206

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In follow-up to my letters to you regarding the plight of Palestinian prisoners and detainees under Israeli occupation, it is my profound regret to inform you of the death of another Palestinian man imprisoned by Israel, the occupying Power. Today, Maysara Abu Hamdiyeh, aged 64, died as a result of prolonged medical neglect by the occupying Power. He is the 207th Palestinian to die while in Israeli custody.

Despite being diagnosed with cancer several months ago, Abu Hamdiyeh was denied the necessary medical treatment for his condition and given only painkillers. Israel failed to provide him with proper medical care during his imprisonment, allowing the cancer to spread throughout his body. Israel also rejected prior appeals by the Palestinian leadership to release Abu Hamdiyeh to permit him to receive urgent medical treatment for the cancer. By the time that Abu Hamdiyeh was transferred to an Israeli hospital late in March, the disease had already overcome him and he was left there to die. Among his family, Maysara Abu Hamdiyeh leaves behind his four children, whom he had not seen since his most recent detention by Israel in 2002 and the decision by the occupying Power to ban his family visits.

The Palestinian people and their leadership hold Israel, the occupying Power, responsible for the death of Maysara Abu Hamdiyeh and they mourn his passing. Moreover, it must be reiterated that Israel is responsible for the safety, well-being and condition of all Palestinians being held in its captivity, including women and children and all ill prisoners, 25 of whom are reported to be suffering from cancer.

In this connection, we once again underscore the plight of another Palestinian prisoner, Samer Issawi, who remains on a prolonged hunger strike of more than 250 days in protest at his administrative detention by Israel without charge or trial. Issawi's health is in a grave condition and doctors have reported that his death is imminent. We call once again for his immediate release and for respect of his rights and the rights of all Palestinians in Israeli jails, both inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel itself.

13-28035 (E) 040413

Please recycle

We have repeatedly drawn the international community's attention to the plight of the nearly 5,000 Palestinians who are being unlawfully imprisoned and detained by Israel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Palestinian prisoners and detainees are constantly being subjected to physical and psychological abuse and mistreatment by Israel, the occupying Power. This includes beatings, forced interrogations, humiliation, medical neglect and denial of access to education, to family visits and to due process of the law, as well as solitary confinement and other forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. As such, the Palestinian leadership has reiterated the call for international monitoring of the conditions of the Palestinians held in Israeli jails and detention centres and appeals to the international community to demand that Israel, the occupying Power, respect the human rights of all Palestinians in its captivity and respect its obligations under international humanitarian law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, which governs situations of foreign occupation.

As we have repeatedly stated, the plight of Palestinian prisoners is among the highest priorities for the Palestinian leadership and remains a core, sensitive issue affecting nearly every Palestinian family. According to data amassed by the Palestinian Ministry of Prisoners' Affairs, at least 800,000 Palestinians have been arrested by Israel since the occupation began in 1967. In fact, Israel continues to arrest and detain Palestinians on a near-daily basis, with recent reports indicating that, since the start of 2013, Israel has arrested at least 1,070 Palestinians. This includes the arrest of 234 children in the past three months, some as young as 8 years old.

The continuation of this aggression by the occupying Power is raising tensions and anger among the Palestinian people. Demonstrations have broken out throughout the State of Palestine, including in Al-Khalil, Bethlehem, East Jerusalem, Nablus and Ramallah, as a result of this latest tragedy, to which the Israeli occupying forces have responded with typical excessive force, including the firing of rubber bullets, tear gas canisters and sound bombs, and the arrest of several protesters. Abu Hamdiyeh's death has also raised tensions among Palestinian prisoners and detainees, who have protested in at least two prisons, including the "Eshel" prison where Abu Hamdiyeh had been held, and who have declared a three-day hunger strike in protest at his death.

We reiterate our calls for international action, including by all relevant organs of the United Nations, to address this gross violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, who continue to suffer under Israel's nearly 46-year military occupation. The international community's continued failure to hold Israel accountable for its violations and crimes is only fostering further impunity, inflicting more hardship and injustice on the Palestinian people and further delaying the long-overdue realization of their inalienable human rights, freedom and dignity and further delaying peace.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 458 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 14 March 2013 (A/ES-10/585-S/2013/160) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations

being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/67/821–S/2013/207

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2013

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 2 April 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 29 March 2013, regarding the twenty-third round of the Geneva international discussions (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 34, entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development", and of the Security Council in accordance with rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

(*Signed*) Vakhtang **Makharoblishvili**
Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Georgia to the United Nations

13-28023 (E) 090413

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 April 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the twenty-third round of the Geneva international discussions

The twenty-third round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 27 March 2013. The participants in the discussions took part, in an individual capacity, in the two working groups: Working Group I, which focused on security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region, and Working Group II, which focused on the issues related to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their original residence. The discussions were co-chaired by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by the participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the representatives of the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali proxy regimes also took part in the twenty-third round of the discussions.

The head of the Georgian team reiterated the commitment of the new negotiating team to the Geneva international discussions as the key format for the implementation of the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008.

On 26 March, an information session was held on the role of women in conflict resolution. The invited experts provided the participants with information about the international political and legal framework for ensuring women's full, equal and effective participation at all stages of peace processes and contributing to strengthening their role in peace and security.

In the framework of Working Group I, the participants addressed one of the central items of the agenda: the non-use of force. The group of experts that had been established at the twenty-first round asked the co-Chairs about the reasoning behind the consolidated text of the draft statement of the participants in the Geneva international discussions on the non-use of force, which had been revised by the co-Chairs to accommodate the differing views expressed during previous drafting sessions. The experts agreed to exchange views and opinions regarding the text without engaging in drafting at that stage. The discussions showed that the divergences with regard to principled positions remained unchanged. The participants agreed to engage in the drafting of the document circulated by the co-Chairs at the next round.

The Georgian participants stressed once again that the statement could only be issued after the Russian side had reciprocated Georgia's unilateral, legally binding pledge on the non-use of force, which had been made in 2010 and had recently been reiterated and supported by the Parliament of Georgia. Georgia once again called upon the Russian Federation to fulfil its outstanding obligation.

In Working Group I, the participants also discussed the security situation on the ground. Georgia raised concerns about the recent intensification of the so-called

"borderization" process along the occupation line in the Tskhinvali region, which was affecting the villages of Tamarasheni-Dvani, Atotsi, Didi Khurvaleti and Gugutiantkari. The Georgian side emphasized the necessity of ensuring that the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia had access to both regions so that it could fully implement its mandate in Georgia. Georgia also raised concerns about the continued obstruction of the Gali Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism, and stressed the importance of its resumption in its full composition and without preconditions. In Working Group I, the participants from Georgia once again stressed the need to create valid and functional international security arrangements.

In Working Group II, the Georgian participants underlined the need to address the concrete concerns of the conflict-affected population and provide practical solutions to tangible humanitarian and human rights issues. Georgia expressed particular concern about the imposition of severe restrictions on the freedom of movement, which affects the everyday life of people residing within and in the vicinity of the occupied regions, in particular with regard to their right to education, access to health care and other social and economic rights. The participants from Georgia stressed the responsibility that the Russian Federation bears for violations of these fundamental human rights. The Georgian side expressed its readiness to actively engage in substantive dialogue on specific aspects from the catalogue on best practices and freedom of movement presented by the co-Chairs at the twenty-second round. As a first step towards providing for the progressive realization of the freedom of movement in a non-political manner, on the basis of the principles of transparency and predictability, Georgia confirmed its support for the principles and modalities presented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for facilitating interaction between the divided communities by organizing humanitarian visits.

The twenty-fourth round of the Geneva international discussions will be held on 25 and 26 June 2013.